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The Daily Courant.

Tuesday, December 31. 1717.

From the Amst. Gazette, dated Dec. 31.

Hamburgh, Dec. 24.

THE Duke of Mecklemburg does not discontinue his levying Contributions with great Severity upon the Estates of the Nobility, and even demands an Advance of the next Year's Taxation. The Nobility have renewed their Complaints to the Emperour, and the Emperour has renewed his Commands for military Execution upon the Domains of the Duke, and 'tis said the Hanover Troops who had been countermanded, have received fresh Orders to be ready to march thither; but it seems the Duke is in no Pain on that Account, and has taken Measures for fortifying after Christmas the Town of Rostock, and the Fort of Warnemunde; which makes it believ'd that he depends upon some powerful Succours in case of Need. The Advices from Sweden say, that the Count de la Marcq, Ambassadour of France, is coming hither, intending to make a Tour to France. And they add, that the King of Sweden is preparing to undertake an Expedition of *Eclat*.

From the Hague Courant, dated Dec. 31.

Hamburgh, Dec. 24. After some Days of very bad Weather, we had Yesterday so severe a Storm of South West Wind, which afterwards chang'd to North West, that the Water overflow'd, and did us great Damage; the Roads are made unpassable, by it, and the Copenhagen Post, that should have arrived to Day, is not yet come in. The News we have from Carelscroon confirm, that the Swedes are very busy in fitting out a Squadron of Men of War and a great Number of Transport Ships, and seem resolvid upon making a Descent some where, which Reports by will be on Mecklemburg.

[*Continuation of the Piece concerning the Protestant Directorship in Germany. Begun in Thursday's Courant*]

6 and 7. That it is just indeed and reasonable to consider the Electorate of Saxony as a Protestant Member of the Empire; but as by the Electoral Prince's Change of Religion, the Protestant Body was like to lose its real Assistance, while Roman Catholicks sit at the Helm, it depends upon an uncertain Event, and the present or future Determination of the Protestant Body, whether they will consider the said Electorate as it ought to be, or as it is in effect. Hitherto it has always been consider'd as such in the Roman Empire; where, altho' the Rights, the Suffrages, the Title of Election and of Principality, may be annexed to a Territory, there has always regular Regard been had (when it has been in Question, whether such Suffrage ought to be kept in a Roman Catholick, or a Protestant) to the Person of the Lord or Prince, seeing that it is he who bears that Voice or Suffrage, without Dependence upon any body, not even upon his own Subjects, who cannot interpose in any Manner; as for Example, when the Palatinate of the Rhine came in the Year 1685 to the Popish Family of Neuburg, the Suffrage of his Ambassadour passed to the Romish Class, altho' the Ambassadour himself remain'd a Protestant. And when the like Changes of Religion have happen'd, as in the Houses of Brunswick, Calenberg, and those of Mecklemburg, and Sax-Lawenburg, the Ministers of those Princes were excluded from the Conferences of the Protestants. As for what happen'd with respect to the Elector of Saxony in 1697, and after his Example to the Prince of Wolfembuttel, it being a very particular Case, especially with Regard to the latter, who was very ancient, and considering the Protestant Heirs, these were look'd upon as Exceptions only to the General Rule, and not what was to be drawn into Consequence. But there is this Difference between the present Case of the Electo-

of Saxony and the aboveſaid Examples, that formerly the present Regent only was a Roman Catholick, but the Hereditary Prince remain'd a Protestant; but it is now no more so in the Electoral House of Saxony. And what made the Protestant Body of the Empire the rather willing to wink at the Case of the Elector of Saxony, was that he was then the only Protestant Elector against seven Roman Catholicks. 8. With respect to the Elector of Brunswick, it is argued, that if the Roman Church approach'd as near the Protestant Church, as the Church of England does to that of the Lutheran, the Argument the Advocates of the Elector of Saxony had form'd upon that Example might have Weight; but it is well enough known, that the most famous and worthy Divines of the University of Helmstadt, have 30 or 40 Years ago, publickly shewn the strict Conformity of the Evangelical Church with the Church of England; and the University of Oxford, in their Answer of Feb. 23, 1697, to the Divines of Geneva, gave the same Judgment. The 9th Article of the Saxon Arguments is answer'd in the 6th and 7th above. 10. To say that the Protestant Interest has suffered no Prejudice these 20 Years past, since the King of Poland, chang'd his Religion, is an Assertion contradicted by several undeniable Matters of Fact; for besides what has been already alledged, about the Liberty of the Exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion, and the Admission of Persons of that Profession into the Ministry of the Electorate, the Electoral Prince's changing, contrary to the Assurances formerly given, is a fresh Instance too much affecting the Protestant Interest to be pass'd by, because of the sad Consequences it may be soon attended with. 11. That even allowing, that no Alteration prejudical to the Protestant Religion has been made these 20 Years past, it is no Consequence that none shall happen for the future. 12. That it was hard the Protestant Members of the Empire should be charg'd with a Design to forsake their Protestant Brethren in the Electorate of Saxony; whereas it was the Elector himself who had forsaken the Protestant Body, and weakned that Interest by joyning with the Roman Catholicks. 13. That consequently the Danger of losing a Protestant Vote in the Electoral College, cannot be imputed to them, but to the King himself. As to what relates to the Deputations of the Empire, and the presenting of Assessors in the Imperial Court of Justice, or the Chamber at Wetzlar, the present Change could not prejudice the Protestant Cause; it being determined by the Constitutions of the Empire, that the Voices of Protestants and Roman Catholicks, must be equal in the first Case, and that a certain Proportion is to be observed in the latter. 14. That therefore no Prejudice can accrue to them from that Change, in Matters concerning Religion, seeing they do not depend upon a Majority of Votes. 15. That by transferring the Protestant Directorship to another Family, the Electoral Territories can receive no Damage, if they had none to fear from the Elector himself: For to argue thus, the Elector is no longer Director of the Protestants, therefore he is at Liberty to alter the established Religion in the Electorate, is a very wrong Inference, which plainly contradicts the above-mentioned Declaration in August, 1705. wherein it was declared, that the Imputation of an intended Alteration in the Religion established in the Electorate, was a scandalous and calumnious Report, and would be a Confirmation of what is alledged in the first Article, viz. That all the Laws of the Empire, and the particular Obligations a Roman Catholick Successor is under, would not be a sufficient Security against his Power, if he should have a mind to lay them aside. That therefore to leave their Directorship in his Hands, was to strengthen him more and more, and to put their Affairs in a Condition past Relief, when ever he should think fit to act contrary to their true In-

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tereſt: That it was Matter of Reflection to ſee that Family at preſent ſo eager for preſerving the Directorſhip, whereas in the Year 1653. they could ſcarce be prevailed upon to take it again upon them, after they had parted with it by the Peace concluded at Prague with the Houſe of Auſtria. That tho' they had enjoyed it ſince that time, yet they had not ſeparated from the Proteſtant Body, nor did the Elector Palatine, before the beginning of the great German War, think it a ſufficient Reaſon for him to forſake them, becauſe they had given the Directorſhip to the Elector of Saxony, tho' he took Place of him in the Electoral College at that time. 16. That if no Complaints have been made againſt the Saxon Miniſters at the Dyet, and their Adminiſtration of the Directorſhip, this has been owing to the Hopes they had that all would be right again under a Proteſtant Succeſſor, which are now vaniſhed into Smoke. That however, in the mean time it may be truly ſaid, that there are entire Volumes remaining upon the Records of the Dyet, containing the Grievances of Proteſtants who have been oppreſſed by Roman Catholicks, without any Redreſs. 17. They conclude, that it is hoped the Inconveniencies which might attend the chuſing of a new Director, are not of ſuch Nature, but that they may be prevented by the ſame Precautions, whereby many other Dangers the Proteſtant Intereſt has been threaten'd with have been prevented and diſpell'd.

London, December 31.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from Ireland.

Dublin, Dec. 23. This Day the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 14th Day of Auguſt next. On which Occaſion his Grace the Lord Lieutenant made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is due to his Majeſty's Goodneſs, and to the tender Regard he always hath to the Welfare of his People, that you have been called together, to conſult what may be neceſſary for the further Security of the Proteſtant Religion and Intereſt of this Kingdom.

You have with great Diligence and Succeſs applied your ſelves to the Diſcharge of that Duty which you owe to his Majeſty, and to your Country, ſo that we are now come to what we all earneſtly deſired, as well as promiſed our ſelves, an happy Concluſion of this Seſſion of Parliament, in which you have had the Satisfaction to be Witneſſes of the Royal Aſſent to thoſe Bills which have paſs'd the two Houſes.

It will be for his Majeſty's Service, as well as the Good of the Kingdom and your private Advantage, that after having employed ſo much of your Time in the Affairs of the Publick, you may now be at Liberty to attend your own; and be enabled, by repairing into your reſpective Countries, to put thoſe Laws in due Execution, to which the Peace and Quiet we now enjoy, are in a great Meaſure due.

But I have it in Command from His Majeſty to acquaint you, (before an End is put to the Seſſion) That His Majeſty is very well pleaſed with the Hearty Aſſurances and Zealous Expreſſions of both Houſes of Parliament of their Loyalty and Affection to His Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and with the Supplies granted by you Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, for the Support of the Eſtabliſhment, and towards the Payment of the Debt of the Nation, and that you may be aſſured, that the dutiful Deportment of ſo Loyal a People will always find His Royal Protection and Favour.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is a ſenſible Pleaſure to Me to find by the Addreſſes of both Houſes, that my Endeavours for the Happineſs and Proſperity of this Kingdom hath given you entire Satisfaction; the moſt ſuitable Return I can make will be to continue to do every Thing in my Power for the publick Peace and Welfare of the Nation, and to lay your loyal Behaviour and hearty Affections to His Majeſty's Perſon and Government in the beſt Manner before His Majeſty, which you may aſſuredly Promiſe your ſelves I will not fail to do.

[The Votes from the 16th Inſtant, ſhall be communicated in our next.]

London, December 31.

On Thurſday laſt the 27th Inſtant, John Anſtis, Eſq; Garter Principal King at Arms, was re-choſen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Launceſton in Cornwall, without any Oppoſition.

London, December 31.

Yeſterday was preach'd, at the Pariſh Church of St. Mary le Bow, the Anniverſary Sermon before the Societies for Reformation of Manners, by the Reverend Dr. Hayley.

London, December 31.

Yeſterday South Sea Stock was 129 one half, 130 one qr. to 130. Bank 155 one half, 159 one half, to 157. India 128 one half, 130 to 30. African 22

The Committee of Great-Britain's Society for Inſurance on Lives, do hereby give Notice, that on Thurſday the 2d of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, they will hold a Court at their Office at Mr. Hartley's Bookſeller, near Chancery-Lane, Holbourn, for approving of Nominees and delivering out of Policies, not only to ſuch Perſons who have already taken out their Receipts, but alſo to ſuch as have ſubſcribed, or ſhall ſubſcribe before the Society ſhall be compleat. Abſtracts are to be had gratis at the Office abovementioned.

By His Majeſty's Company of Comedians.

AT the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, this preſent Tueſday, being the 31ſt of December, will be preſented the Tragedy of Macbeth. Written by Shakeſpear. Macbeth by Mr. Hall, Macduff Mr. Wilks, Banquo Mr. Booth, Lady Macbeth Mrs. Porter, Lady Macduff Mrs. Horton, Hecat Mr. Johnſon, the 3 Witches Mr. Penkethman, Mr. Norris, Mr. Leigh. With all the Muſick, Dances, and other Decorations proper to the Play.

By the Company of Comedians.

AT the Theatre in Little-Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, this preſent Tueſday, being the 31ſt of December, will be preſented a Play call'd, The Emperour of the Moon. The part of Scaramouch by Mr. Bullock, Sen. and Harlequin by Mr. Spiller. With all the Scenes, Machines, and Decorations proper to the Play. And a Dialogue to be ſung by Mr. Leveridge and Mr. Pack. To which will be added a Farce of one Act, call'd the Cobler of Preſton; the Part of the Cobler by Mr. Spiller. With ſeveral Entertainments of Dancing by Monſ. Moreau, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Cook, Mrs. Bullock, Miſs Smith, and others. Particularly the Dramatick Entertainment in Grotteſque Characters, call'd the Jealous Doctor, or, the Intriguing Dame.

Loſt from a Lady's Side, between Whitehall Chapel and Scotland Yard, on Sunday Night laſt, the Caſe of a Gold Watch, with a Coat of Arms engraved on the Back, the Creſt a Unicorn's Head, and under the Arms this Motto, Regi Filius Fidus & Patriæ. If any Perſon will bring it to Mr. Chaſe's in Scotland Yard, or to Mr. Collins's in Bromley-ſtreet, Holbourn, ſhall have Two Guineas Reward, and no Queſtions aſked.

There being lately arriv'd from Venice a large Parcel of Right Half Maſks, are to be ſold only at Mr. Beard's Toyſhop at the King's-Arms againſt St. Dunſtan's Church, Fleet-ſtreet.

At the Writing-School in Pater-Noſter-Row, are taught Writing, Arithmetick, and Merchants Accounts, and for more Expedition, young Gentlemen may board, and be fitted for any Employment, by P. Pickering, Writing Maſter.

To be Sold,

A pair of ſeaſon'd Coach Geldings, middle aged. Enquire at the Bull upon Addle-Hill, by Puddle-Dock.

Young Gentlemen are compleatly qualify'd in Writing, Arithmetick and Merchants Accounts, from the Method of Uſe in real Buſineſs, and free from the Interruptions in common Schools, at the Accompliſht's Office erected for that purpoſe in Little Tower-ſtreet, at the Houſe lately Sir John Fleet's, by Tho. Watts, Author of the Eſſay on the proper Method for forming the Man of Buſineſs: Where alſo are taught Algebra, and all parts of the Mathematicks, and perform'd Courſes in Experimental Philoſophy, by Ben. Worſter, M. A. and Tho. Watts. There are all Conveniencies for Boarders, and ſuch Gentlemen as deſire to be inſtructed in Private. Note, A French Maſter reſides in the Houſe, and Mr. Lens the Drawing Maſter attends three times a Week.

The Britannia Sloop, John Howlatſon Maſter, ſails on Saturday next, for Rotterdam, now lying at St. Katherines to take in Goods and Paſſengers, and may be ſpoke with every Day at Batſon's Coffee-houſe over againſt the Royal-Exchange, or at Edward Jeoffreys, at the Harwich Town and Sloop in St. Katherines, near the Gate. John Twyman, Tho. Morriſon, Brokers, for the Maſter.

To be Sold by Retale,

Extraordinary Muſcatt Carpets, imported by the Merchant, being the greateſt Variety of Sizes and Colours that was ever brought to England, and as good as any Perſian Carpets, fit for Bed-ſides, under Tables, and before the Fire, or any other Place of uſe. At Mr. George's, in a Court in Wallbrooke, over-againſt the Wilderneſs, near the Church. Where Attendance is daily given.

Whereas a New Edition of Cambden's Britania in Engliſh hath been prepared for ſome Years, by the Reverend Dr. Gibſon, now Lord Biſhop of Lincoln, and will ſpeedily be put to Preſs, all Perſons who have made any New Diſcoveries of Britiſh Roman, Saxon, or Daniſh Antiquities, are deſired to tranſmit an Account of them to Mr. Wm. Churchill, at the Black Swan in Pater-Noſter-Row, to the end they may be inſerted in that Work.

The Art of Writing in its Theory and Practice, Containing Examples of all the Hands of Great-Britain. By Charles Snell, Writing Maſter and Accomptant in Foſter-lane, where are taught, Writing, Arithmetick, Merchants Accompts in the true Italian Method, Foreign Exchanges, and their Arbitrations. With whom young Gentlemen may board. Printed for and Sold by H. Overton, at the White Horſe without Newgate.

Opticks: or, A Treatiſe of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflections and Colours of Light. The Second Edition, with Additions. By Sir Iſaac Newton, Knt. Printed for W. Innys, at the Prince's Arms in St. Paul's Church-yard. Where may be had, The Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society, N° 352. continued and publiſh'd by Edm. Halley, J. V. D. Savilian Profeſſor of Geom. Oxon. and Reg. Soc. Secr.

The Vapours in Women infallibly cured in an Inſtant, ſo as never to return again, by an admirable Chymical Secret, a few drops of which takes off a Fit in a Moment, diſpels Sadneſs, clears the Head, takes away all Swimming, Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, Flushings in the Face, &c. to a Miracle, and moſt certainly prevents the Vapours returning again, for by Rooting out the very Cauſe, it perfectly cures, as Hundreds have experienc'd: It alſo ſtrengthens the Stomach and Bowels, and cauſes Livelineſs and ſettled Health. Is ſold only at Mr. Osborn's, Toy-man, at the Rose and Crown under St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet-ſtreet, at 2s. 6d. a Book with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits at other Places.

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